

**KNOX COUNTY REPORT
OF
ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND SPECIAL CONCERN
PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND NATURAL COMMUNITIES
OF
KENTUCKY**

**KENTUCKY STATE NATURE
PRESERVES COMMISSION
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www.naturepreserves.ky.gov

Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission

Key for County List Report

Within a county, elements are arranged first by taxonomic complexity (plants first, natural communities last), and second by scientific name. A key to status, ranks, and count data fields follows.

STATUS

KSNPC: Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission status:

N or blank = none E = endangered T = threatened S = special concern H = historic X = extirpated

USESA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service status:

blank = none C = candidate LT = listed as threatened LE = listed as endangered

SOMC = Species of Management Concern

RANKS

GRANK: Estimate of element abundance on a global scale:

G1 = Critically imperiled

GU = Unrankable

G2 = Imperiled

G#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

G3 = Vulnerable

G#Q = Questionable taxonomy

G4 = Apparently secure

G#T# = Intraspecific taxa (Subspecies and variety abundances are coded with a 'T' suffix; the 'G' portion of the rank then refers to the entire species)

G5 = Secure

GH = Historic, possibly extinct

GNR = Unranked

GX = Presumed extinct

GNA = Not applicable

SRANK: Estimate of element abundance in Kentucky:

S1 = Critically imperiled

SU = Unrankable

S2 = Imperiled

S#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

S3 = Vulnerable

S#Q = Questionable taxonomy

S4 = Apparently secure

S#T# = Intraspecific taxa

S5 = Secure

SNR = Unranked

SH = Historic, possibly extirpated

SNA = Not applicable

SX = Presumed extirpated

Migratory species may have separate ranks for different population segments (e.g. S1B, S2N, S4M):

S#B = Rank of breeding population

S#N = Rank of non-breeding population

S#M = Rank of transient population

COUNT DATA FIELDS

OF OCCURRENCES: Number of occurrences of a particular element from a county. Column headings are as follows:

E - currently reported from the county

H - reported from the county but not seen for at least 20 years

F - reported from county & cannot be relocated but for which further inventory is needed

X - known to be extirpated from the county

U - reported from a county but cannot be mapped to a quadrangle or exact location.

The data from which the county report is generated is continually updated. The date on which the report was created is in the report footer. Contact KSNPC for a current copy of the report.

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In most cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Kentucky have never been thoroughly surveyed, and new species of plants and animals are still being discovered. For these reasons, the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of biological elements in any part of Kentucky. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program at the time of the request regarding the biological elements or locations in question. They should never be regarded as final statements on the elements or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments.

KSNPC appreciates the submission of any endangered species data for Kentucky from field observations. For information on data reporting or other data services provided by KSNPC, please contact the Data Manager at:

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County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
						E	H	F	X	U
Knox	Vascular Plants	<i>Aconitum uncinatum</i>	Blue Monkshood	T /	G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
		Low, moist woods and slopes and alluvial soils along streams in the Cumberland Plateau.								
Knox	Vascular Plants	<i>Calopogon tuberosus</i>	Grass Pink	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
		Sphagnous bogs, fens, savannas and wet shores; in KY, dry sandy pine (-oak) woods and swamps..								
Knox	Vascular Plants	<i>Carex hystericina</i>	Porcupine Sedge	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
		SWAMPS, WET MEADOWS, SHORELINES; CALCAREOUS MARSHES (WEAKLEY 1998).								
Knox	Vascular Plants	<i>Cypripedium kentuckiense</i>	Kentucky Lady's-slipper	E / SOMC	G3 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
		Mesophytic forests on annually inundated floodplains of mid-sized or rarely large streams in sandy alluvium.								
Knox	Vascular Plants	<i>Hypericum crux-andreae</i>	St. Peter's-wort	T /	G5 / S2S3	0	1	0	1	0
		Moist or dry sandy woods, meadows and barrens. also pine flatwoods (Weakley 1998).								
Knox	Vascular Plants	<i>Liparis loeselii</i>	Loesel's Twayblade	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
		Bogs, peaty meadows, and damp or seeping thickets or mesic slopes; Has been found on abandoned strip mines (R. Thompson).								
Knox	Vascular Plants	<i>Lobelia nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's Lobelia	T /	G4G5 / S2	0	0	0	1	0
		Damp to dry sandy soil, wet meadows, sandy swamps.								
Knox	Vascular Plants	<i>Platanthera cristata</i>	Yellow-crested Orchid	T /	G5 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
		Dry to moist open soil, thickets, woods, and bogs, moist open ephemeral streamheads, pond margins.								
Knox	Vascular Plants	<i>Sabatia campanulata</i>	Slender Marsh Pink	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
		Salt or brackish marshes, deep sands and peat. also pinelands, swamps, and meadows.								
Knox	Vascular Plants	<i>Sagittaria graminea</i>	Grassleaf Arrowhead	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
		Swamps, mud, or shallow water of lakeshores, ponds & sloughs.								
Knox	Vascular Plants	<i>Solidago curtisii</i>	Curtis' Goldenrod	T /	G4G5 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
		Rich or open woods, chiefly in the uplands; base of bluffs and along bluff ledges (Steyermark 1975).								
Knox	Vascular Plants	<i>Trichostema setaceum</i>	Narrowleaved Bluecurls	E /	G5 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
		Dry upland woods (oak-hickory), dry-moist old fields, and disturbed areas; also thin soils around rock outcrops and dry sandy soils of the coastal plain (Weakley 1998).								
Knox	Gastropods	<i>Fumonelix wetherbyi</i>	Clifty Covert	S /	G2G3 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
		UNDER LOGS AND IN MOIST LEAF LITTER ON WOODED HILLSIDES AND IN RAVINES (HUBRICHT 1985). IN KENTUCKY, MACGREGOR (PERS COMM) FOUND THE SPECIES ON EXTREMELY STEEP, FORESTED SLOPES ADJACENT TO CLIFFLINES, NEAR ROCK OUTCROPS, OR IN AND AROUND BOULDER TALUS.								
Knox	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Alasmodonta atropurpurea</i>	Cumberland Elktoe	E / LE	G1G2 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
		Medium-size, low to moderate gradient, high quality streams usually in areas of near zero flow. Occupies interstitial spaces within cobble and or boulder substrate where it is usually partly buried in a sand, gravel, and mud mixture (Harker et al. 1980, Call and Parmalee 1981, Gordon No date).								
Knox	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Anodontoides denigratus</i>	Cumberland Papershell	E / SOMC	G1 / S1	4	0	0	2	0
		INHABITS SAND, SILT, MUD, AND SMALL GRAVEL OFTEN NEAR COBBLE AND BOULDERS IN POOLS AND RUNS WITH SLOW CURRENT IN SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS.								
Knox	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Lampsilis ovata</i>	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
		Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.								
Knox	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Villosa lienosa</i>	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	2	1	0	0	0
		INHABITS SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED RIVERS, USUALLY IN SHALLOW WATER ON A SAND/MUD/DETRITUS BOTTOM (PARMALEE 1967, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989).								
Knox	Insects	<i>Cheumatopsyche helma</i>	Helma's Net-spinning Caddisfly	H / SOMC	G3 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
		RIVERS AND STREAMS (MERRITT AND CUMMINS 1978).								

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Knox	Insects	<i>Lytrosis permagnaria</i>	A Geometrid Moth	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
		DRY OAK, OAK-HICKORY, OR SCRUB, SOMETIMES WITH SOUTHERN PINES IN CANOPY. MAY BE RESTRICTED TO OLD-GROWTH AREAS (SCHWEITZER 1989).								
Knox	Insects	<i>Polygonia faunus</i>	Green Comma	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
		A species of boreal forests, most often seen along streams, roadsides, sipping moisture from dirt roads or in glades or outcrops. Not regularly seen in the east south of where spruce and fir are common or below about 1300 meters in the Appalachians.. Reports from hot deciduous forests (e.g. around Philadelphia) are in error.								
Knox	Insects	<i>Polygonia progne</i>	Gray Comma	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
		UNKNOWN IN KY.								
Knox	Fishes	<i>Phoxinus cumberlandensis</i>	Blackside Dace	T / LT	G2 / S2	20	0	0	0	0
		Small upland streams usually in pools that are well shaded by dense riparian vegetation and with cool water (<20 C) much of year. Width ranges from 1 to 4 m with depths to 1 m. Substrates consist of bedrock and rubble with some areas of silty sand. Current is moderate to sluggish. Usually in association with considerable cover (Starnes and Starnes 1981, Starnes and Starnes 1978a,b, Etnier and Starnes 1993).								
Knox	Breeding Birds	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	1	0	0	0	0
		FOREST AND OPEN WOODLAND, CONIFEROUS, MIXED, OR DECIDUOUS, PRIMARILY IN CONIF. IN MORE NORTHERN AND MOUNTAINOUS PORTION OF RANGE (B83 COM01NA). MIGRATES THROUGH VARIOUS HABITATS, MAINLY ALONG RIDGES, LAKESHORES, & COASTLINES (B83NAT01NA).								
Knox	Breeding Birds	<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>	Sedge Wren	S /	G5 / S3B	0	1	0	0	0
		Grasslands and savanna, especially where wet or boggy, sedge marshes, locally in dry cultivated grainfields. In migration and winter also in brushy grasslands. (B83COM01NA)								
Knox	Communities	<i>Riparian forest</i>		/	GNR / S3	0	0	0	1	0